THE MEN ALL NAMED

The Convention Devotes a Day to Nominating Speeches.

THE PLATFORM IS FIRST READ.

A Campaign Document With a True Republican Ring.

BLAINE'S NAME NOT PRESENTED.

Hawley's Castor the First Shied Into the Ring.

GRESHAM AND HARRISON NEXT.

Pete Hepburn Follows With the Virtues of Allison.

ALGER RECEIVES AN OVATION

Depew's Dismal Chance-John Sherman Prances in Backed By Pennsylvania-Foraker's Speech-Fitter and Rusk.

The Thir ! Day's Proceedings. CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 21. [Special Telegrom to THE BEE.] - Chairman Estee rapped the convention to order prompt ly on time this morning. The first business was calling the roll of states for members of the national committee. This accomplished Major McKinley of Ohio, rises and proceeds to the platform amid cheers. In a clear voice he reade the report of the committee on platform. As Me-Kinley finishes a Maryland delegate moves the unanimous adoption of the report and takes occasion to deliver an harangue Griffin, the anti-saloon man of New York, is ready to introduce a resolution on the tembecause question, but quick as a flash the previous question is ordered, put and carried. The resolutions were adopted amidst wild cheering and the cranks are shut off. At 11:15 the regular order of business was de

THE PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES. Alabama and Arkansas were passed and California was reached. There is a sensation as Creed Haymond rises and asks for the present that California's name be passed. Blaine's name is evidently held reserve. Connecticut presents the name of Hawley, but makes no speech. There is feeble applause, which at once dies out. The secretary stops at the name of Illinois and the Gresham boomers get in their work. The waves of applause roll and break against the walls of the audi torium. Leonard Swett's speech is rather disappointing. With closed eyes the auditor might imagine he was listening to a sermon His first mention of Gresham's name brings down the galleries of course, but there is no response in the convention itself. The demonstration is not up to expectation and marks another step in the

clared to be

DECLINE OF THE GRESHAM BOOM As Swett's speech proceeded the audience became restive. There was a little applause. Finally loud calls of time came from the galleries and the speaker closed. There was a painful effort to protract the applause at the end, but it failed. Frank Davis, of Minnesota, in seconding the nomination, scored a greater success. A clear voice, fine presence, and a well-composed speech combined to hold attention. It was rhetori cal, and its rounded periods caught the crowd. But even Davis failed to evoke the expected ovation. Davist peroration evoked the first hearty demonstration of the day, The plause lasted a minute and a quarter but nce again it came chiefly from the Illinois shouters in the galleries. Ex-Congressman Lynch followed but made the same blunder as Tarpee at St. Louis, in referring to an other candidate. His allusion to Harrison caused a demonstration even

MORE MARKED THAN THAT FOR GRESHAM As it became evident that all the day would be given over to nominating speeches many of the andience suffering from the heat left the hall. Lynch was followed by Mc Call of Massachusetts, and Secor of Texas. but the audience was pininly bored. At 12:25 a motion for a recess until 2 o'clock

was voted down. When Indiana's name was called a volley of cheers rang out. Harrison's name was to be presented and ex-Governor Porter was the man selected to perform the pleasing duty The most popular of Indianans himself, Gov ernor Porter received an ovation which was largety personal in its nature. The Hoosier yells which greeted the first announcement of Harrison's name threatened to dislodge the electric lights. But there were rival eries for Gresham during the speech which indicated the bitterness between the partisan of the two candidates-a bitterness which threatens to defeat the candidacy of both. Porter ended his address amid cheering, but the demonstration was short lived. At 12:40 the convention took a recess until 3

A DELIGHTFUL BREEZE WAS BLOWING from the lake as the convention was called to order at 3:23, and Mr. Gerrell of Iowa, a brother of Colonel Gerrel of Omaha, rose to second Harrison's nomination. Neither his speech northat of Congressman Gallinger of New Hampshire, which followed, interested the audience particularly until Gallinger sprang the name when the whole convention went off as if double shotted in three tremendous and long-continued volleys of cheers, yells and handelapping.

Iowa's name was awaited with interest and when Hepburn of Iowa made his way to the stand, there was a demonstration from the Allison men which was hearty and spon taneous, but Hepburn scarcely did justice to his subject. His speech was marred by a hesitating delivery and too frequent reference to his notes. In bad taste he referred to the various candidates and gave the Alger boomers their first opportunity to yell.

Bosworth of Rhode Island, who followed him, was a light-weight with a slim body and high-keyed voice. These were the only succeens for Allison. As the roll call proceded there was no re-

sponse until Michigan was reached. THE ALGER SHRIEKERS then got in their deadly work with a venge

ance. Fraser of Michigan, with a voice like a callege and the action of a threshing ma chine in full motion, proceeded to put Gov ernor Alger in nomination. The demonstration which followed was car-splitting. The Michigan university students shricked their favorite call. Alger clups in the calleries pounded each others hats and broke their panner staffs on the railing, and the tursuit rought smiles to the faces of every wearer | We accept the issue, and confident-

of the red ribbon. It stopped after a while and Noyes of Massachusetts and Patrick Egan of Nebraska followed. Egan's voice was so weak as scarcely to be heard. Higgins of Arizona, came next and was howled off the stage, while in the midst of an autobiographical sketch. New York's name brought out a volume of cheers as Senator

AROSE TO NOMINATE DEPEN. His towering form and shaggy gray curls made a picturesque figure as he stood on the platform. He cologized Chauncey as a railread president who had no wrecks strewn along his pathway and who could carry the granger vote. It was a bold bluff, but there was some laughter at Depew's expense mingled with the applause when Hiscock ended and a Minnesota delegate promised 50,000 majority in that state for the president of the New York Central.

At 5:40 Ohio was called and Attorney General Hastings of Pennsylvania began the nomination of Sherman. A magnificent voice and a fine physique attracted the audience. The third Blaine demonstration of the duy occurred when he mentioned "The beloved son, James G. Blaine. Again and again the cheering broke out and subsided, delegates joining in the outburst as well as the gal-

But the speech of the day was yet to come. It was reserved FOR THE PIERY PORAKER

to work the enthusiasm of the audience up to the highest pitch yet attained. As he climbed the platform steps an immense floral emblem inscribed, "No rebel flags returned while I am governor," was placed against the stage amid thunders of applause and volleys of cheers. The speech was a remarkable one. It was a succession of oratorical center shots. Every sentence called forth shouts. Every pause brought pandemonium. Sixteen minutes the entire audience and convention gave itself up to the moment. All attempts to stop the shricks, cheers and yells failed. Even the band could not be heard amid

THE STAGARA-LIKE THUNDER of the howling multitude. Finally the entire audience joined in singinging "Marching Through Georgia," and wore itself in the effort. The evation was as much to Foraker as to Sherman, as much to the American lag which he eulogized as to either, but it left a lurking suspicion that the Garfield act night possibly be in the air. This was felt so generally that after Langston and Nance had spoken for Shorman and Charles Emory Smith had been given a chance to air his grotesque Fitler boom, Senator Spooner was heard with impatience in nominating Jerry Rusk. The friends of all the candidates were anxious to adjourn. It was feared that a stampede to Foraker might repeat the history of 1880. W. E. A.

THE THIRD DAY.

The Convention Settles Down to Business Promptly on Time.

CHICAGO, June 21.-Not more half the delegates were in their seats when the convention was called to order at 10:05. Chairman Estee was evidently determined to rush business. After a short prayer the call of the states for members of the national committee began. Nebraska named Judge Robertson of Norfolk in place of Church Howe. Senator Quay took the lead of Pennsylvania national politics as he deserved; Wood of Virginia, who was given the seat in the Ninth district last night, represents that state on the national committee. This looks conciliation. ns Wise

the delegation, New York trols was passed in the call. The band plays a lively air while waiting for the comnittees to report, a pause, and Major Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, rises. A tempest of cheers follows the announcement of his name and a volume of applause accompanies him to the platform. He reads in a clear, ringing voice he declaration of principles. Reference to the republican leaders and to home rule bring out cheers, but the first allusion to the tariff creates a thunderous round of cheers amid which the entire convention rises to its feet, the galleries, stage and platform joining, hats, fans, even coats, commingling in mad confusion.

The issue is fairly joined. The platform demands the maintenance of the protective principle as such, and the report of the internal revenue taxes necessary to that end. As clearly defined is the issue it makes for a free ballot, for coast defeases, for the reection of the fisheries treaty, for the sthmus canals, and for the encouragement of the shipping interests. The platform is carefully worded, and its phrases are terse, pointed and eatch the audience. Every paragraph is greeted with cheers.

THE PLATFORM. The Republican Party's Declaration of Principles.

CHICAGO, June 21.-The convention cheered lustily when Mr. McKinley advanced to the platform. In a clear voice McKinley read the committee's report as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national coavention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logar Conkling. May their memorie faithfully cherished. We also recal with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldie

and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sher In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and op-pression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal con-gratulations to our fellow Americans of Brail upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery broughout the two American continents We enchestly hope we may soon congratu-late our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon peaceful recovery of home rule for Ire

WE APPIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION o the national constitution and to the indissol-ible union of states to the autoenmy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the per so nal rights and liberties of citizens in a listates and territories in the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, right or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the blic elections and to have that ballot duranted. We hold a free and honest populi counted. We hold a free and hencet popular ballet and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballet by the tence to the suppression of the ballot by nal nullification of the constitution and

aws of the United States. are uncompromisingly in favo American system of protection We protest against the di tion proposed by the president and his destru serve the laterests of Europe, WE WILL SUPPORT THE INTERESTS OF AMERICA.

ly appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all in-terests except those of the usurer and

sheriff.
We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate

protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for me-chanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of gov-ernment, of internal taxes rather than surren der any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers. AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS.

We declare our hostility to the introduc-ion into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civili zation and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legisation as will exclude such labor from our

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their repective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to op-press the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transporta-tion of their products to market.

We approve legislation by congress to pre-

vent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent development. The restoration of uncarned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We denythat the demonstration of the set of ocratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint acthe people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats
about fifty million acres of unearned lands originally granted for
the construction of railroads have been
restored to the public domain in pursuance
of conditions inserted by the republican
party in the original grants. We charge the
democratic administration with failure to
execute laws securing to settlers title to
their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harress. ions made for that purpose to harrass inno cent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES. The government by congress of the terri-tories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pend ing preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The ofusal of the democratic house of represen atives, for partisan purposes, to favorable consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state gov ernments should be passed without unneces-sary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the lmission of the territories of New Mexico yoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoy ent of self-government as states. Such o em as are now qualified as soon as possiband others as soon as they may become so THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a enace to free institutions too dangerous to menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we piedge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is quesioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce political from eclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickelness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use

of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic adminis stration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to I cent per ounce.
In a republic like ours, the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people. it is important that the sovereign people should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. There fore, the state or nation, or both combined should support free institutions of learn ing sufficient to afford to every child grow-ing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that promp be taken in congress cure the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against th culated to work injustice to labor by lessen ing the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our mays, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign com-merce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This noticy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various indus-tries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets fo our products and cheapen the cost of trans-portation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy

of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

Postion RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treatics effected by republican administrations for the re-moval of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed my others in their stead. Profassing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency trine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American erganization for constructing the Nica rarus canal, a work of vital importance to er, sanction or encourage any American ragus canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with

the further coasts of the Pacific ocean. FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of the recoverage marting legislation of Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate Haritime legislation of 1830 and country of nations, and which Cana-gian fighter works man fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in concress towards our fish-eries as unfriendly and conspicuously un-patriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible re-source of defence against foreign enemy.

The name American applies alike to all citizens of the republic and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful er-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound fluance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have descried the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their cadidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1834, to wit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under re-publican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of exand an laws at variance with the object of ex-isting reform legislation should be repealed and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patron-age may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defend-ers of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the piedges made by a loyal peo-ple, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any form shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation. In support of the principles herewith enunwe invite the co-operation of patriotic nen of all parties, especially of all working

by the free trade policy of the present administration.
At the conclusion of its reading the plat form was unanimously adopted.

nen whose prosperity is seriously threatened

THE NOMINATIONS. Connecticut Names Hawley, Illinois Gresham, Indiana Harrison.

CHICAGO, June 21.-At 11:15 the roll of states was called for nominations. Mr. Warner of Connecticut, when Connecticut was called, presented, without further remarks, the name of the Hon. Joseph

R. Hawley. When Illinois was reached Leonard Swett arose and commenced a speech nominating Gresham for president. At the mention of Gresham's name there was loud applause from the galleries and some of the delega-

tions on the floor. Swett, in placing Gresham in nomination, said the present convention recatled a scene enacted in this city twenty-bight years ago. That was the second national republican con ention and the first nomination of Abrahan Lincoln. At his inauguration the republican party first assumed the reins of govern mental control. With unimportant inter ruptions the democratic party had controlled our national policy for thirty-two years. The ountry in 1861 stood upon the verge of polit cal and financial ruin, and the sharpest and nost deadly conflict of arms ever known suc We have had of republican rule hen, four years of war and years of peace. The four twenty years of peace. The four years of war produced heroes, sacrifices and sufferings without parallel and reunited the country. The twenty years of peace in creased the population, internal improve-ments, manufactories, comforting homes and a general development of all classes with a rapidity unequalled in the history of the world within the time named. We have again assembled to select a president for the 30,000,000 of free people. acter is the very essence of these people Who of all the names suggested will draw most largely from all classes? Who can best bring together and reunite the broken frag ments of our own party! Who by personal courage and sublime confidence in his con-victions is the ideal leader of the American people? Who most strikingly stands for cos mopolitan American character! These are the questions of the hour addressed to us all I suggest the name of Walter Q Gresham of Indiana and Illinois, and invite thoughtfu

consideration to some reasons why he should Mr. Swett then proceeded to give the biography of Gresham, in which he spoke of his humble origin, his early desire for educa tion, his loyalty as a republican, reviewed his war history, spoke of his organization of 10,000 comrades and joining Sherman, his bravery, bravery, promotion, wounds, his call to Arthur's cabinet, his re-duction in the price of postage, enforcing the statutes against the abuse of the mail by lottery venders and swindlers, and finally regarding his career as a judge in his admin istration of exact justice to all. He said Gresham had always stood with his party, had advocated lib-eral pensions for disabled and

strength of his dependent soldiers, and the candidacy lies in the public belief that he will never break his promises, and if elected nonesty which has characterized his past his ory.
Mr. Davison of Minnesota, seconder

Gresham's nomination. He said that he came from a state which had no favorite son. but which responded with spontanety to the choice of the nation He was followed at 11:58 by John B. Lynch of Massachusetts, who seconded the nomina tion of Gresham

of Massachusetts, also seconded ludge Gresham's nomination. The nomination was further seconded by Mr. Rector of Texas, and he predicted a suc-

cessful campaign with Gresham as the standard bearer.
There being no further seconds to Gresham's nomination, the secretary pro-ceeded to call the roll of states, and when Indiana was called and Governor Porter mounted the platform to place Harrison in nomination a round of cheers were given. The Greshamites in the galleries cried out the name of their favorite when Porter mentioned Harrison as Indiana's choice, to which he responded with emphasis that he voiced the unanimous and carnest sentiment of the Indiana delegation in presenting Har-

rison's name. In nominating Harrison Gov ernor Porter said: In 1888 as 1880 Indiana seems likely to hold the key that will free the fetters that have been bound around the republicans for four years. She is always a close state, but when properly worked has never failed to elect republican caudidates. She has never been better organized than now; the preliminary work has never been more complete and the republican masses seem to have never been more highly aroused and eager for the struggle. Give General Benjamin Harrison your commission to lead them and the? will im-mediately fall into line and press forward with enthusiastic confidence to vic-tory. The convention that intely met at St. Louis disappointed the democracy of indiana by refusing to place an Indiana candidate on their tacket. The present condition of Indiana is the republican party's opportunity. Benjamin Harrison was never guilty of mentioning the name of his ancestors to

gain his public ends. His self-reliance is his great forte. He negotiated treaties with the Indians while governor by which their title to 20,000,000 acres of land was extinguished and the land was thus opened to settlement. In a single one of these treaties the Indians relinquished lands which embrace a third of He fought the battle of Tippecanoe and defeated the plans of the statesman and warrior Tecurisch and kept portions of the west open for the admission of immigrants. He procured the laws that made the burden He procured the laws that made the burden of taxes lighter, and now to day among the people, estimating highly the character of General Benjamin Harrison, their latch strings are bospitably out to you, and their doors are waiting to fly open at your touch, to let in the jowful air that shall bear upon its wings the message that Ben Harrison, their soldier-statesman, has been nominated for president of the United States.

At 12:48 a recess was taken until 3 o'clock At 12:48 a recess was taken until 3 o'clock

ALLISON'S TURN. Hepburn Presents the Name of Iowa's

Favorite Son.

Cricago, June 21 .- At 3 o'clock precisely the gavel fell, but no work was done for some time. The convention waited patiently as delegates strolled in and the empty seats in the galleries began to fill with tardy spectators.

It took twenty minutes before the convention came into working trim, and then the chairman stated that at the time the recess was taken the name of General Harrison had been presented to the convention, and he asked whether there were any seconds.

Terrell of Texas was the first to respond He declared that Indiana was the pivotal state in the coming contest, and that Benjamin Harrison was the man who could, with certainty, carry the state for the republican

Gallinger, of New Hampshire, also seconded Harrison's nomination. The first really striking scene in the convention so far was precipitated by the mention of the name of Blaine by Gallinger at the close of his speech. Then the alternates and many of the delegates sprang to their feet and shouted for nearly a minute. Flags were waved and the demonstration finally became really imposing.

There was no other second to General Harrison's nomination, and the secretary proceeded to call the roll of the states, and, Iowa having been reached, Mr. Hepburn, of that state, amid loud applause, ascended the platform and placed in nomination Senator William B. Allison. Mr. Hepburn spoke as

It is the laudable ambition of every member of this convention that to-day we pursue such a course as to deserve and win success at the end of the campaign. Is there such a course open to our choice? We remember that we enter upon this struggle a beaten party—that we were not beaten for want of number, but for want of harmony. We are strong enough to compel a triumph, but it requires the united efforts of us all to clutch it.
Is it possible for us to-day to name a candidate for whom all the republicans will vote? If we do, we shall succeed. If we fail to name such a one, our flag goes down in defeat before the organized appetite for spoils and its allies. The candidate of this conven-tion must be of spotless character and with an unblemished political record. He must be a man in whose armor of integrity there is no flaw or crevasse for the lodgment of censure or calumny. He must be a man versed in public business, schooled in the public service, fitted for the high office to which we conse-crate him by broad experiense and observa-tion. He must be a man of affairs. The republican yarty is one of deeds as well as of doctrines, results no less than lofty sentiments. Its just pride and crowning glory is

to be found in the long record of what it has accomplished. It loves liberty and it creates free states. It loves mankind and it strikes the shackles from the bound and makes free It loves equality and it places the ballot in the hands of the humble and bids him to stand unabashed by the side of him who is the strongest. It loves the flag and the union of the states, and it builds navies, it calls into being vast armies, and tramples rebellion under its conquering feet. It sympathizes with the struggling poor and it gems the prairie with a million happy, prosperous homesteads. It feels the dignity of labor, and it protects the nation's industries and the factory and the forge is erected, the children are schooled and prosperity smiles on every me. It loves honesty and it pational debt. It is filled wi exalted sense of justice, and in mercy after the sword is sheathed, it restores its prostrate foe to the high station of untramneled citizenship. It is a party sentiment, and it preserves the It is a party of lofty credit, fills the treasury with abundant evenue and gives the nation almost two dillions of currency the equivalent of gold. It is indeed a party in which ennobling sentients abound; but they have been followed by grand achievements, as in the economy of God fulfiliment follows prophesy. Have we among our number some one who in his public service has been a conributor to this rehearsal of republican en-

lorsements! Some one who, in the legisla-tion of this generation, has aided in writing this record? Some one whose recorded votes show that upon all questions that for a quarter of a century have tried the courage and tested the wisdom of patriotic men he has been upon the right side—the righ side as time has determined the ight-in the honest conviction of the repubcan party of this day? Gentlemen, state of lowa bids me name to you this man fit to be your candidate—William B. Allison, of Iowa. Of all living men the one we most Iowa asks his selec-the prayer of that Situate that has been more true to republicanism than all the others that have been truest. All the others have sometimes wavered-Iowa never. In all the others at some time in your history some part of your ticket has met defeat—in Iowa never. In twenty-four cars of consecutive victory no man has been ducted into a state office or been accredite to the national senate who did not follow your flag and march in your column. For-tunately for our candidate in the republic we recognize no right of pedigree or ancestry. There is no primogeniture nor entail in the honors of the state save those of worth and genius. In these he is highly endowed. He was called to the public service in the early lays of 1861. The times needed high cour age, hopefulness, integrity, practical common sense and unlimited capacity for work His early life and experiences had taught him that these qualities were the antidote for the rigors of lowly birth and humble fortune. He determined to deserve much at the hands of the people, and they, recognizing the value of his ser vices, heve been honored by his presence in the congress for more than twenty-five ears. Twenty-five years of most eventful nstory, and every page of the legislative sortion of the record Wm. J. Allison has ciped to write. It is in these records that When he entered congress he recognized the erils of the situation. A continent at war, or the human liberty of of man, the issues He knew that it was only by the use of al the resources of the nation that success could be won. So we find him in the legislation of that

day aiding, by marshalling the men, and granting the treasures of the nation with granting the treasures of the nation with unstinted hand to meet all the requisitions of the commander-in-chief. And when peace was won we find him striving on all occasions to pay, so fast as payments can be made, the just claims of the horoes, mutilated and war worn, who by imperishable deeds had saved the state. When he came into public life the country was required the fruits that followed the state. When he came into paints if the country was reaping the fruits that followed that woeful experiment, the tariff of 1846. The conditions had not changed for the better from those a little earlier described by President Buchanan in an annual message, when he said: "We have possessed all the cicments of material wealth in rich abundance and yet notwil studies all these had ance, and yet, notwith standing all these ad vantages, our country at this moment is in a deplorable condition. In the most of unsign passed plenty, in all the productions of agri-culture and in all the elements of national

wealth, we find our manufacturies suspended, our public works retarded, our pri vate enterprises a bandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced. Under the circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session. But this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people."

This picture of the languishing industries would seem to be dark enough, but the condition was aggravated by the fact that \$400,000,000 of gold yielded by California had been

sent abroad to pay for the imported neces-saries of life that should have been produced at home, and the country was thus without a currency. In the protective legislation of that ern was laid the foundation of that growth in wealth and prosperity that is the wonder of the nations. Believing, to the ut-termost, that the American citizen who labors is entitled to better compensation than was elsewhere paid the laborer—believing that this people ought to be independent of all markets save our own for the necessaries that we could produce—he became a champion for the protection of American labor and American industries. He has been a constant, unwavering friend of that policy to this day, and finds in that policy the hope for that public quiet and in-dividual contentment that is only enloyed where the industries of a nation are diversified and all the people are satisfactorily em ployed, and that alone gives promise of a table gout. He stands on the line of tariff defense in the northwest. If you drive us from that line by your nomination to-day, we go in an utter, hopeless rout, beaten by the strategy of the campaign before the bat-tle opens. Your patience will not permit me to state is detail the important measures to which he decided giving form. The consti-tutional amendments, one and all, he aided in framing; the currency legislation, and those laws of honor that preserved the na-tional credit; the resumption of specie payment: the silver coinage act; the stoppage of Chinese importation, and all other legisla-tive efforts approved by the republican party of today—Allison's hand has aided in securing to us. We, of Iowa, know that in here naming our friend we place him in generous rivalry with most illustrious names-Sher man of ripe experience, sagacious method and honest purposes; Ben Harrison, the worthy son of an ancestry renowned for worth; Gresham, the soldier, the statesman the just judge, varied has been the charac ter, but never varying the pure quality of his extended service; Alger, who has no enemies save his country's enemies, and who wins the love of men, whether he leads them in the fierce shock of battle or guides them in the quiet walks of peace; New Jersey's son cultured, eloquent, wise, how contentedly we could all follow him as our leader; Rusk fearless of duty, the clamor of the mob ha no fears for him; and Ingalls, how the af-fections of my old comrades flow toward him as their champion who never falters in his strife to secure the redemption of the pledge made to the boys who were the blue.

The candidate I have named, we, of Iowa commend to you. A man of that calm pose of mind, who seeks the methods of judicious conservation and yet who has on all occasions the courage to do the right; who excites no anger and has no enemies; who is sagacious conscryative, versed in the details of public business, whose integrity is above the reach of calumny; who has the respect and confi dence and kindly regard of all who know hin end on whose candidacy all classes of repub licans can unite, and so uniting he will lead a harmonious party to a satisfying victory. We cannot tell you of all that would be done were he to direct the administration of affairs, but were he so empowered we could tell you some things that would not be done by him You would not find in his letter of accept ance an able argument against the fitness o a presidential incumbent for a second term followed by years of persistent and unscru-pulous efforts to secure a second term. You would not find in his official utterances un counted pledges for civil service reform and en long years of constant prostiti avil service to all the viler uses of partisan You would not find him striving to do stroy the silver coinage of the nation nor t retire the greenbacks so dear to the people terests of the country in behalf of an old enemy and our present commercial rival You would not find him usurping the func tions of a co-ordinate branch of the government, and hundreds of times thwarting the legislative will by thwarting the legislative will by a reckless and wanton use of the veto powe that is snameless in view of the traditions of the republic. You would not see him sneer ing at old veterans, nor heaving insults upo them, nor yet belittling and minitying the service nor refusing to permit a grateful per ple to show their gratitude. You would no find him filling the representative places honor abroad with men who have no just con ception of what this government is, wh know nothing of the indissoluble cohesio of these states and whose only claim to reco nition is to be found in partisan service. You would not find him returning rebei flags. those honored trophies of grand victories, t rebel archives. You would not find him pattering about home rule in Ireland and then consenting to that partisan conspiracy, justified only by the footpad's logic, that disfranchises 600,000 free American citizens, retains them in territorial vassalage zons, retains them in territorial vassalige and keeps the name of Dakota from the shield that designates a state. You would not find him contentedly and complacently accepting the fruits of that organized system of violence, fraud and outrage, that practi cally disfranchises three fourths of a million of southern voters, that thwarts the popular will, makes a presidential election a travesty transfers the political powers to an unscrujulous minority and works pregnant wrong t the political rights of every honest voter i the land. But you would always find his true to country and the principles of our party, wise in determining the better course courageous in pursuing it, honest in the ad ministration of public affairs, calm, deliber ative, conservative and honest, giving the country an administration that would mee the demands and secure the benediction of a ontented people.

During Hepburn's speech every reference

to the name of Allison was bailed with cheers by the friends of the lows states-man, and the speaker himself was compli-mented with a round of applause as he

losed his presentation address.

Mr. Bosworth of Rhode Island seconded Allison's nomination. He said that Rhode Island has no candidate whose nomination is necessary to make sure her republicanism. Any candidate who is nominated here will receive her vote in November next. But while this is true of Rhode Island the while this is true of knode island the speaker perceived that in other states it was not so. So many states were doubtful that the problem of the selection of the best can-didate is difficult. It is not a question alone as to who can carry New York, New Jorsey or Indiana, but a question as to who can carry them all. It is a national not a local question. Who is it that can reach the republican heart the most surely and secure the votes of all of the doubtful states and hold all the old republican states. The speaker's answer was that among all who have been mentioned Rhode Island's choice was the conservative and reas to who can carry New York, New Jerse, choice was the conservative and re spected son of lows. Let it be re membered that on such a gathering as thi judgment is often led astray. Be caut and judicious lest we make a mistake. was not brillinney so much as certainty that was wanted, a candidate who could get a the votes of the republican party as well a the dissatisfied democrats, who are ungered already with the administration of Grover Cleveland. With Allison the future is not a ope but a reality. There were no further seconds to Senator

Allisons nomination and the calls of states was proceeded with.

ALGER PRESENTED.

Michigan's Candidate Receives a Gratifying Reception. CHICAGO, June 21 - When Michigan was reached Chairman Horr of that delegation

arose and said that Michigan had a candidute who would be presented by Mr. R. E. Frazer of Detroit. When Mr. Frazer mounted the platform

sponse, "He's all right," in an evidently convulsive chorus, at which the convention exploded in a burst of laughter. In presenting General Alger's name, Michigan, Mr. Frazer said, came into the republican convention for the first time in its history to ask a favor, Michigan had always proved true to the republican party and always would be true. Now, when the republican party needed help, Michigan come here to provide the ways and means of turning the democratic party out of power. Michigan had no charges to bring against any of the men who were proposed for the nomination. They were all true and tried republicans, but the availibility of the man to be selected must be considered. The candidate which Michigan would propose was a man why could receive the vote of the rich and of the poor, of the white and of the black. The rich men trusted him because he was a man of business and force, and his honor always was and always would be unquestioned. If the gentlemen thought he was not the friend of the poor let them go to Detroit and enter the poor men's homes and mention the Michigan candidate and they would find next to the name of God was the name of General Russell A. Alger.

name of General Russell A. Alger.

The speaker was here interrupted by an outburst of stormy applause. The Alger cry, which has been heard frequently around the streets of Chicago, of "What's the matter with Alger," was shouted from one gallery, only to receive from the opposite gallery the answer, "He's all right," while one enthusiast in the upper tier of galleries divested himself of his coat, and, swinging it around his head, proposed three cheers for Alger, which were given with a will. Continuing Mr. Frazier pointed out the strength that Alger would secure from the soldier yote. There was not, he said, a the soldier vote. There was not, he said, a soldier in the nation who was better beloved by the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic than the man whom Michigan the republic than the man whom Michigan presented. His bravery was written on the blood-stained pages of history. Michigan presented a business man. This was to be a business man's campaign. If the battle was to be fought on the ground of protection, let the lawyers look after their fees after the contest, but let business men do the fighting now. In conclusion Mr. Frazer alluded to Alger's warm friendship for General Logan, and declared a man wno was true to his friends could be trustworthy to As Mr. Frazer stepped from the platform

again the Alger cry went up and it was some moments before the uproar could be checked, Mr. Charles J. Voyes of Massachusetts folowed Mr. Frazer in a second of the nomina tion of General Alger. He thought that it was eminently becoming that the republican party had decked this building with the stars and stripes in the face of the adoption by the democratic party as its banner of an old man's snuff rag. But no candidate, who had or would be presented to this convention, had a better claim upon the banners which decorate these balls than had the soldier whose nemination the speaker was proud to second. He combines in him those qualities which recommend him to the hearts and convictions of people. He is a man with the courage of his convictions and the executive ability to fully meet every requirement of his convictions and the executive ability to fully meet every requirement of the presidency. If protection is to be the issue, who is better equipped to sustain that issue than one who knows all the practical details of the question. General Alger had saved the state of Michigan from the enemy and he could redeem the country from the rule of the democratic party at Wishington. rule of the democratic party at Washington. The speaker was glad to extend the hand of fellowship and aid from New England to the grand northwest. Some people talked of nominating a man from a doubtful state. What the convention wants is the man who an make all the states anything but doubtoil, and General Alger was such a man. Patrick Egan of Nebraska also seconded the nomination and referred to Alger as a man who would maintain the honor of the honor of the United States at home and abroad, and who would resent any indignity to the American flag. He seconded Alger's nomination because he believed that when

nominated General Alger moved with the in-domitable dash, perseverence and good luck which always characterized his undertakings n war and in commerce as in politics, carry he cause of his party to a glorious victory. Mr. Estee of North Carolina also seconded leneral Alger's nomination. He spoke of the love of the great generals of the war for deeds of charity and generosity.

Alger and next November we will take the democratic party again as we did years ago at Appointant. Mr. Eggers of Arizona then took the plat-

form with a brief speech in support of Alger. DEPEW TROTTED OUT.

Chauncey is the Favorite of His Own

Big State. CHICAGO, June 21.—There being no further econds of Alger, the call of stat s was continued, and Mr. Hiscock of New York, proceeded to place Chauncey M. Depew in nomination. When Depew's name was mentioned the entire New York delegation rising

to their feet, cheered for a long time. Mr. Hiscock then ascended the platform and resented the name of Chauncey M. Depew. That name, he said, would be an inspiration o the country. His name was dear to all re-publicans. His counsel had led them and would guide them, his eloquence had electri-fied them and would continue to inspire them. His broad and statesmanlike utterterrances had long commanded the respect of the people, not of New York alone, but wherever heard. As chief magistrate of the republic, his superb abilities, his matchless executive equipment, his thorough knowl-edge of affairs, his broad comprehension of public interests and the nation's capacities, his perfect integrity, justness and consideration of the rights of men, his fidelity to republican principles would assure an ad-ministration promotive of national developnents and progress. If he were nominated he republican party would not be compelled o make a defensive campaign. True, he was he president of a great railroad corporation, and there was not a farmer, freighter, mechante or common laborer in New York who would vote against him for that. In conclus-ion, Senator Hiscock formally presented the name of Chauncey M. Depew, as the choice

of the New York delegation. Senator Hiscock was frequently applauded, he New York delegation giving the cue to he convention. As he closed, every man rom New York rose and gave three cheers for her favorite son, and the cheers were behold back from the galleries with inter-

Mr. Hartley of Minnesota, was recognized and mounting the platform, he said Minne-sot f seconds the name of Chauncey M. De-pow. Nominate the great man of New York don't be afraid of the grangers of the northwest. Minnesota will give Depew 30,-600 majority. The speaker said he came from the greatest granger district in the northwest and it would give Depew 15,000 majority.

SHERMAN ENTHUSIASM. Presentation of the Ohioan's Name

Causes an Unparalleled Scene, CHICAGO, June 21 .- When the state of Ohio was called the first really great demonstra;

tion of the convention was made. Delegates all over the hall climbed upon chairs, waved American flags and shouted at the top of their voices. The galleries joined in and the applause became rapturous. Some ladies in the galleries, who had brought white silk umbrellas trimmed with small American flags, opened them and twirled these stringing banners around and around while the shouts increased in volume. The scene continued for some time and was not even equalled by the one which seen followed when General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, in presenting the name of Sherman, incidentally referred to Blaine.

When this demonstration finally came to an end the Ohio delegation gave way to Pennsylvania, and Adjutant General Hastings was presented to the convention to present the name of Senator Sherman. He was there was a cry from the galleries of "What's given a rousing welcome as he proceeded to the matter with Algert" and the popular re- put Ohio's favorite in nomination. He de-